No. 150 APRIL 1981

# Spearhead

30p

London, March 2nd

# THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME

Nationalist comment

# WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

**"GET THE POLICE!"**
**Two Black women join in the aggro**

## *The shape of things to come*

As everyone knows, the streets of London were the scene of the most disgraceful violence and hooliganism on Monday, March 2nd. The occasion was a march by a mob of Blacks variously estimated at between 3,000 and 10,000(!) held in protest against the New Cross fire in January in which 13 young West Indians died and what Blacks have claimed is a police 'cover-up' of the affair.

Seventeen police officers, one of them a woman, were injured in the course of the violent outbreaks. Five of the policemen had head injuries and one a broken jaw.

The violent scenes began when the march crossed the river, breaking out in Fleet Street, Shaftsbury Avenue, Regent Street and Wigmore Street. Gangs of Black youths went berserk on several occasions and attacked, not only police, but passers-by and property — notably a jewellers shop where they smashed the windows and helped themselves to the gems on display. Another shop was raided and leather coats were stolen. A display at a shoe shop was overturned.

There were many more incidents. A newsvendor was attacked and punched and his stand knocked over. A college lecturer was tripped to the ground and had his brief-case stolen. As a newspaper reporter went to help him as Blacks held him on the ground, an attempt was made to rob him too.

At one point fighting in the street caused a traffic jam. One builder's van caught in the jam was jumped upon by several Blacks who seized a pickaxe, brooms and a wheelbarrow and threw them at the police.

A young constable was dragged unconscious down the street after being hit on the head by a litter-bin torn from a lamp-post.

Some of the Blacks ran over the roofs of cars and danced on the tops of taxis.

Shopkeepers rushed to pull down their shutters and several bystanders staggered into doorways with blood streaming.

One policewoman was trampled underfoot as she tried to stop the mob smashing shop windows.

Some Black youths ran wild down Shaftsbury Avenue, darting in and out of cinemas, shops and cafes and screaming "Fascists" at some of the more plush stores.

Apologists for the Blacks claimed after all this rioting that it was the work of a small and unrepresentative minority but this claim is somewhat contradicted by the organiser of the march, Darcus Howe, who said that he had no regrets for what happened and that it had been "a good day".

The plain fact, which no end of waffle can conceal, is that in London last month, as in Birmingham in January and in Bristol last April, a mob of Blacks displeased with our police embarked on an orgy of violence and, in the cases of Bristol and London, looting as well.

## *The fire*

Let us now take a look at the affair that has provided the pretext for this violence and looting: the fire at New Cross and the subsequent police investigations into its origin. Long before the last embers had died out, many of Britain's Blacks, egged on by left-wing political groups sniffing at the political capital to be made out of the deaths of the coloured children, were screaming that the fire had been deliberately caused by 'racialists'. That there was not a shred of evidence to back up this supposition did not seem to matter in the slightest. It is the racialist-hunting season at the moment, with the political left and


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the media seizing on the flimsiest bits of evidence to support their contention that there is a fiendish campaign of terror being waged by 'racialists' on coloured people. The probable reason for this hue and cry is the hope that by whipping up an atmosphere of hysteria about an imagined racialist terror they will deflect attention from, or alternatively justify, the mounting numbers of violent attacks by Blacks on Whites, as well as creating the pressure for new draconian laws against 'racialist' political groups.

To these people the New Cross fire seemed such a heaven-sent opportunity to intensify this hysteria and pressure they were not prepared to wait to find out what forensic evidence established concerning the fire; they jumped the gun and immediately proclaimed it a 'racialist' outrage from the start.

It now appears that all the evidence gathered by the police is against their theory. Forensic tests have established that the fire started in the middle of the room where it broke out. Behind the front window through which it is alleged racialists threw a bomb was a set of thick curtains which most certainly would have caused any such bomb to fall onto the floor by the window rather than land in the middle of the room.

Therefore the only way in which racialists could have started a fire was to enter the house and go into the room where the blaze began. No-one has managed to produce any evidence that any White person entered or left the house at the time — something that, had it happened, would most certainly have been noticed in a house filled with Blacks.

## Fools

It therefore appears very much as if those who have tried to make propaganda out of the fire as a 'racialist' attack have made first class fools of themselves.

The evidence, on the contrary, points to the probability that the fire was caused by the Blacks themselves who were attending the party that was taking place in the house at the time. This could have been either by malice or sheer stupidity. In support of the first possibility is the fact that a row did break out between some of the Blacks during the course of the party.

Following the fire, Scotland Yard assigned a squad of no less than 50 detectives to work on the case — a number quite without precedent in cases of this kind and a thought-provoking commentary on the sense of priorities currently prevailing at the Home Office. Even this, however, has not satisfied the Blacks, who now claim that the failure of the police to charge anyone after so many weeks' investigation by so many officers is an indication that the police just are not trying or, more seriously, that they are trying to protect somebody. Hence the protest march and the mayhem that came to London on March 2nd.

The frightening thing about all this is that the allegation that the police are trying to protect someone may well be true — but not in the sense claimed by the Blacks and left-militants. It is a distinct possibility that the police may now have evidence enough to charge someone with starting the fire but are frightened of pressing any charges precisely for the reason that the suspect is **Black**!

If a Black is charged with the fire, it needs little perspicacity to realise that a massive outbreak of race war will be the result — with the police the target of an enraged Black community, whipped up to a frenzy by cunning political manipulators of the far left wing. This likelihood was acknowledged in the Sunday Express on March 8th, which reported:-

> "Detectives working on Britain's most controversial mass murder case for years are facing a major difficulty. They know that should they arrest a non-White it will cause a massive deterioration in race relations."

This, with respect to the Sunday Express, is perhaps the understatement of the decade!

## Bending over backwards

One has to feel sorry for the police in this no-win situation. However, the situation carries in itself a certain irony. Over the past few years it has been police practice at the very highest level to play politics in the very sensitive minefield of 'race relations'. In pursuit of this policy police chiefs in immigrant-intense areas of Britain have attempted to win the favour of the coloured communities with a zealousness that has often been allowed to take priority over the task of upholding the law. It was certainly the intention to carry out this policy when the Black march through London began. Said one officer afterwards, "We were told to bend over backwards to be fair to the marchers — and then to bend over a bit more."

That is an official version. An unofficial version of the story which we have heard through our numerous contacts in the police is that the men in blue were in fact instructed before the event **to make no arrests**, whatever the provocation!

There were of course some arrests — 23 in fact, which shows that this instruction, if actually given, was not taken literally in all quarters. On the other hand, considering the scale of the disorder, that number of arrests would seem to be ridiculously small. All this indicates that there certainly was some kind of kid-glove policy which it was the intention of the police chiefs to carry out in the event — no doubt anticipated — of trouble from many of the Blacks taking part.

**SCENE OF THE FIRE**
**A cover-up? Perhaps, but of whom?**

Contrast this kid-glove policy — first of allowing a march in which violence was almost certain to occur, and then instructing the officers on duty to "bend over backwards" — with the draconian bans placed on White nationalist marches in the Midlands and the North of England on Sunday, March 22nd. The police chiefs know from long experience that those intending to be on these marches are in the habit of demonstrating in an orderly fashion and obeying the law. Yet the mere threat that their opponents, largely Black, might create trouble was enough to prompt the police bosses of Leicester, Wolverhampton and Leeds to ask for a ban — to which the Home Secretary, in a sickeningly fawning genuflection to racial minority groups, quickly consented.

We have no doubt that the police hierarchy will live to curse the day when this policy of appeasement of Black rioters was determined upon. When that day dawns, we shall have no sympathy whatsoever with these men in blue and braid in the gigantic problem which their playing at politics has created. On the other hand, we shall have every sympathy with the ordinary bobby on duty whose irksome and dangerous job it will be to bear the brunt of the mayhem that his superiors have created.

As the dust of democracy settles back on the Cortes and the generals slip quietly into the sidelines the Spanish right reflects on . . .

# THE COUP THAT FAILED

by PEDRO VALENTE

**COLONEL TEJERO**
**A comic opera figure maybe, but behind his storming of parliament lay real grievances.**

**TO INFORMED observers of the Spanish political scene the coup – albeit abortive – staged in Spain during February could have come as no great surprise. The only surprise is that it should have failed.**

Ever since the death of General Franco some five years ago Spain's economy has been in a steady decline. The euphoria of the transition to the new democratic Utopia had been short-lived.

Most Spaniards soon became aware that the much-heralded Utopian democracy did not necessarily mean an improvement in living standards. True, the 'tyranny' of the Generalisimo had gone. This, however, gave way to no great immediate change for Franco had for some years prior to his death been preparing Spain for entry into democracy. He knew, as did all post-war politicians, a political face-lift was the order of the new day.

King Juan Carlos had been Franco's protégé and chosen successor. Jointly they had effected a steady relaxation of controls. With the General's death Carlos assumed full control – and continued with the policy of relaxation, or democratisation, which Franco had already initiated. So even prior to Franco's death Spain had in fact been launched into the turbulent seas of democracy.

Juan Carlos took all the credit. He was hailed as the great new liberator, the father of Spanish democracy. His rapid ascension to the throne swept Spain along on the euphoric crest of the well-engineered royalist, democratic wave. At last Spain had taken its place in a changed Europe: a very different Europe from that which carried Franco to power so many, many years before.

In the first few months of King Carlos' reign the 'liberated' Spaniards were too hypnotised by the new drug of democracy to be anything other than happy and looking eagerly towards a bright, new future.

## INFLATION

They hardly noticed that inflation had even then taken hold of the economy. They were blissfully unaware that the world bankers had stepped in to take a much tighter grip on their real lives than Franco had ever had in his later years. They didn't quite understand why food prices were continuously shooting upwards; why homes were becoming more difficult to find; why rents were getting beyond their means; why unemployment was steadily rising although the number of immigrants taking the jobs of Spanish workers was also steadily increasing.

Crime, too, was on the increase. And the criminal calendar showed a disturbing incidence of types of crime that had scarcely been known to Spain during the Franco era. The cost of travel, traditionally cheap, had also shot up. Clothes were getting too pricy. Parents were concerned about this for the Spanish are a family nation and take great pride in dressing their children attractively and well.

Even the cognac and coffee were taking on a worrying inflationary hue. It wasn't pink elephants that were beginning to alarm the Spanish worker relaxing over his regular cognac and coffee but the red debits staring back at him from his household accounts.

The Spanish worker was getting distinctly upset. Democracy was fine but the cost of it was beginning to impoverish him. As a house guest it had, for many, out-stayed its welcome.

Perhaps one of the worst aspects of the democratic Frankenstein that now seemed to be emerging was the collapse of the old moral standards and attitudes. In most of the larger cities like Madrid, Barcelona and Malaga, immorality in the London (Soho) sense began to make its appearance. Pornography was evident. Prostitution was one the increase.

The drug scene was a developing pattern on the backcloth. The fast buck merchants made a sudden appearance. Even some hotels, once so reputable and fair, were on the con. Room prices fixed by the Government disappeared overnight from room doors and reception areas. Tourists, domestic and foreign, were frequently being taken for a ride at double-the-price a time.

Democracy had made many of the worst social elements 'free' at the expense of the ordinary, decent citizen.

Spain is a deeply religious country still. Its people are in general rugged, honest and proud of their country. They are sensitive, fiercely patriotic, highly intelligent and politically educated. Above all, perhaps, they still cling to all the traditions of a close-knit family life. Anything that threatens the family unit threatens the whole of Spain.

The cost of democracy was beginning to be seen by many as a direct threat to the family unit. The Spanish do not like vice, in all its corrupt forms and they detest most of all political treachery and double dealing. All of these are part of the pattern of their new democratic order. Substantial numbers, particularly in the upper age groups, had begun to yearn for a return to law and order and to a more settled form of existence.

The old, of whom there are large numbers in Spain, were the most disillusioned. For them democracy has begun to mean virtual ruin. The freedom to inflate that it brought has destroyed almost all their meagre life savings and they are bitter and angry.

This is and was the general position in Spain before the attempted coup. The leaders of the coup mis-timed their action. They jumped ahead of public preparedness. They acted in relative haste without having prepared their ground thoroughly. They failed to secure guaranteed support from the army.

They had calculated too much on the disillusionment of the people although they knew that they had millions who would support them should they achieve success. Psychologically the moment may have seemed right but in all other more practical senses it was wrong. The support of the people, even the vast majority, is of little value if the organisation behind an attempted coup is inadequate.

Among the younger people of Spain there is still some feeling of euphoria for the

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new democracy. As unemployment bites in, however, this feeling is bound to diminish. Political repression is not yet a conspicuous part of the political scene but already there are some rumblings that it is coming; that free political activity is being restricted and that some of the repression once associated with Franco's regime will now be practised by his successors as they are manoeuvred into a tighter and tighter political corner as their money masters exert greater and greater pressure on their economic jugular.

At the time of the attempted coup voting was in process in the Spanish Cortes for the election of a new prime minister. There was considerable dissension in the chamber then and Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, now Prime Minister, was in no way sure of victory.

The voting was resumed after the coup had failed and Sotelo won a massive vote of confidence of 186 to 158.

This abrupt change in the political climate within the Cortes hardly augurs well for Spain. It does no more than show that fear has influenced the governing clique into a united stand. They know that the coup is only the beginning of a new turn in Spanish politics.

While it may be only the second serious upheaval in the infant democracy it is feared that it will not be the last. The parliamentarians know that they cannot count on the support of a substantial section of the Spanish community. What support they can command will diminish as the economic gloom deepens.

King Juan Carlos is not unaware of all the dangers. He has a great respect for the army and he is wary of the volatile temperament of Spain's independently minded citizens who have never lacked the courage to fight for what they believe to be right and best for Spain.

In the aftermath of the abortive coup Juan Carlos has urged all the political parties not to be harsh with the army. The King knows better than most that it was the loyalty of the army to the throne that prevented the coup from succeeding. How long he can count on that loyalty is a matter for conjecture. Without it the ghost of Franco will again dominate Spain.

## NO POLITICAL DIRECTION

At the moment the King enjoys some popularity. He has ample support among the people. He cannot, however, wish away the fact that there is a near total absence of political direction and decision in Spain. If this sort of wilderness continues then assuredly the old right will reassert itself. Most observers have dismissed the attempted coup as half-baked. They depict it as a nostalgic last-ditch effort by the old guard to regain control before all is lost for ever.

Perhaps they are right. It is doubtful. More likely the generals responded to the mood of the large section of the community who wanted and still want an ordered way of life, an authoritarian stability and certainty of the maintenance of public order. And when they feel that mood is strong enough they will respond again.

The old values and standards seem unimportant to Spain's youth now. They are too preoccupied with revelling in their new-found freedom. Alas, they could be compared with the huge youth demonstration that took place recently in Germany when thousands of youngsters went on the streets demonstrating and demanding the right to have more drugs made available to them; demanding the right to live 'high'.

It must send a cold shiver down the spines of parents when they watch their progeny demand the 'democratic' right to become today's junkies and tomorrow's suicides. In their long, proud history the Spanish people have never bred this grim sort of depravity. Let it be hoped that democracy will not prove to be their political, economic and social Frankenstein. Fine sounding words often conceal grave sickness. And Spain cannot look to any other European country as an example to follow in the battle against this new brand of democratic decadence.

*R. P. L. MORRIS-JONES*

# THOUGHTS ON PATRIOTISM

**IN THE FEBRUARY issue of *Spearhead* the subject of duty towards one's country was given a good airing in two articles, one by A. K. Chesterton entitled 'Why Patriotism?' and another by R. Rickcord entitled 'When Treason Prospers'.**

Any seasoned Patriot, on reading such articles, will take the view that utter and complete dedication to the interests of his Nation are fundamental to his nature and that the merest suggestion that others may hesitate to share this deep commitment will provoke the angriest reaction.

Many of us will recall our formative years, when love of our country was instilled into our very souls as the most noble of all virtues: by parents who had served in the Armed Forces or in the Empire; in our schools, where we were made ever mindful of the richness of our history; in our playgrounds, where we played games such as 'British Bulldogs'; in our industries, where the world's finest goods were made; in our Churches, where we sang hymns such as 'I vow to thee my Country'; in children's books and comics, which recalled tales of valour in the service of our Kingdom and its vast dependencies on which the sun never set. Never were we allowed to doubt that we inhabited the greatest Nation and belonged to the finest Race of this entire world.

But are our loyalties still the same? Are our ties still so clearly defined? Has Patriotism somehow become diluted? What exactly do we mean when we bind ourselves to our Country? What are the tangible elements of our dedication?

These and other related questions may well pass through the minds of contemporary Patriots when taking stock of our instinctive loyalties. We should search our minds for those causes which would warrant the supreme sacrifice and those national enemies against which we should fight – the latter may no longer be embodied in the definable form of hostile troops wearing foreign uniforms advancing across our shores.

So, to what causes should we dedicate our loyalties? Do we dedicate ourselves to our people (as represented by elected or EEC rulers) or might we waver, inhibited by the knowledge that millions of them are not our own people – indeed, in the lifetime of our children the majority might be of entirely alien stock. Should we dedicate ourselves to our countryside, to our industries, to our historic buildings or might we hesitate at the realisation that so much of our heritage is now the property of aliens?

## ABSTRACT VIRTUES

Is our devotion then to be directed towards our cherished way of life, our sense of freedom, our ideals of democracy and other abstract virtues?

Can we always be assured that the causes which we revere will always be upheld by those elected to rule us, particularly as each passing year sees the electorate becoming more alienated from our traditional forms? How would we feel if someday in the future we were exhorted by politicians of largely alien stock to take up arms in the name of the Motherland against people with whom we had greater sympathies and kinship than with our rulers?

Supposing someday our sons show reluctance to fight Ulster Unionists who resisted integration with the Irish Republic – would we hand them white feathers or would we agree with them? (Such a dilemma is not as hypothetical as it may sound, because a similar situation nearly confronted our Army some sixty years ago.)

Would we willingly support a UN force against our White kinsfolk in South Africa if our politicians pronounced it our patriotic duty? (Some of them did advocate the bombing of our Rhodesian cousins to bring about capitulation.)

For the patriot, it is instinctive to owe an unquestioning dedication to one's Monarch, one's State and one's faith. We are, however, inhabiting a rapidly changing world, and loyalties to these institutions can, in such a world, be brought into conflict with

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# DON'T BE MISLED BY THE 'NEW RIGHT'

**THATCHER AND REAGAN**
**Behind their 'right-wing' rhetoric lie the tried and discredited ideas of 19th Century laissez-faire liberalism. Their talk of 'freedom' means only license to the Money Power to rule economic life.**

by JOHN TYNDALL

**WE ARE ALL tempted at times to fall into the trap of playing the left-right game of politics – by which I mean accepting the labels devised by our opponents and their classification of all political creeds as being somewhere along the line linking the polar extremes of 'left-wing' and 'right-wing'. In succumbing to this temptation, we find that the more strongly we reject the former the more firmly we become linked with the latter.**

Sometimes this does not seem to matter too much, for there is undoubtedly a great deal of common ground between ourselves, as Nationalists, and that large body of opinion within the Western World which acknowledges itself to be 'right-wing'. We jointly value the concepts of Patriotism and National Honour; we jointly stand in opposition to Bolshevism and the policies of the Soviet Bloc; we jointly attach great importance to the priority of strong military defence; we jointly support Law and Order; we jointly uphold Tradition; we jointly believe that the social fabric requires adherence to some firm standards of Morality; we jointly acknowledge that economic life prospers best under some scheme of Private Enterprise. Is it wrong therefore to acknowledge ourselves to be 'of the Right' when we speak to the people?

Perhaps not – for most of the time. There sometimes arise, however, situations in which to be labelled 'right-wing' carries the risk of being identified with currents of political thought and policy with which we have almost nothing in common and which, in our own estimation, are as harmful to national and Western survival as the politics of the Left.

Writing in *NOW!* magazine (20-26 February) Raymond Price says of the America of Ronald Reagan that it is on the right of that country's politics that the real intellectual ferment is to be found and "where the ideas are being developed that are going to matter in the 1980s." He contrasts this with the 1960s, when "The Left commanded the semantic and rhetorical high ground" and when "radicals were exciting" and "Not to be a Liberal was intellectually *déclassé*."

Much of the same has been said about contemporary Britain, where the coming to power of Mrs. Thatcher has been heralded in many circles as symbolising a strong movement to the right in intellectual as well as in political life. Superficially this may appear to be true; for some time the left has been intellectually on the retreat, and in fashion at the moment is the stern and uncompromising rhetoric of Government ministers about "not giving in" and "sticking to policies that are right, regardless of their momentary popularity." The Cabinet, we are authoritatively informed, is divided into 'drys' and 'wets' – which at least seems better than the time when it consisted of wets only. The Prime Minister, we are told, is definitely "not wet", although, it is explained, she sometimes has to compromise with the wets among her colleagues in order to preserve Government unity.

Sometimes such compromises can cause untold confusion, such as when the Government took the 'wet' line and capitulated, as it did in February, to the demands of the miners. To those who think within the straightjacket of the left-right polarity, this was a move towards the left, as it appeased the wets, and was therefore one which every self-respecting 'anti-wet' should oppose. This tended to prejudice any examination of the issue on its merits and obscure the question of whether the miners' demands may in fact have been right.

Likewise, all those good Conservatives who do not wish to be classified as 'wets' feel constrained to support Mrs. Thatcher's policy of high interest-rates and monetary shortage – together with the exposure of British industry to the icy winds of intense foreign competition in the home market. They do so because they have been persuaded that this is necessary to bring down inflation and to make our own industries competitive. Any deviation from this policy is seen as compromising these objectives for the sake of some momentary relief from the pain of unemployment, and therefore representing a move back towards the left. Consequently it is generally amongst the most wishy-washy sections of Conservative opinion that one will find opposition to the Government's present course. The left-right straightjacket again discourages any rational examination of where these policies are leading.

These are just two examples out of many that could be produced to illustrate the danger of Nationalists getting caught up in the present wind-tunnel of left-right politics as conducted within the establishment framework.

Let us instead look at some of the main pillars of the 'new right' thinking as it prevails in this country and America, and let us see how far we can identify with them.

One pillar, and perhaps the most central one, is the idea of 'less government'. Says Ronald Reagan: "The Government must get

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off the backs of the people and leave them to do themselves the things that they are able to do so well."

All good heady stuff and certain to win applause from any audience. Its attraction is due to the fact, of course, that the types of governments that have for so long been "on the backs of the people" have been leftist-liberal governments that have milked the hard-working and thrifty majority in order to provide welfare for society's failures and drop-outs (mainly Blacks, although this was not acknowledged in Mr. Reagan's use of the phrase). Seen in this context, such a statement carries a message with which few outside the ranks of the doctrinaire left would disagree.

And that is not all. The pink-liberal governments that have predominated in America and Britain over the past couple of decades have hemmed in the average citizen with a multitude of petty regulations and restrictions that would far better be removed: anti-discrimination laws in the fields of sex and race; tax laws that have throttled the enterprising small businessman; rent and other controls that create a gross disincentive to let property; severe curtailment of an employer's right to fire; and much more, right down to the absurdity, now being planned in this country, of making it compulsory for a car-driver to wear a seat-belt. With these things in mind, it is not difficult to appreciate the appeal of phrases about government getting off the backs of the people, or the British version which appeared on Tory posters during the 1979 General Election: "Set the people free!"

But before we applaud we should examine the deeper implications that lie behind these slogans. What they really are saying is that government should abdicate from all manner of major fields of the nation's life and leave those fields to be fought over by powerful sectional interests concerned solely with their own advantage and profit. Government should not seek to impose its authority on big business cartels engaging in the familiar commercial free-for-all, regardless of whether their activities damage the national interest and put millions of people out of work; government should retire to lofty isolation from the anarchy of the market place of industrial warfare and the mafia-like operations that manifest trade union power; government should not be concerned with the health of public opinion but should leave that prerogative to those who have amassed enough money to own national newspapers and broadcasting networks; government should not lay down any rules for the allocation of the nation's resources in education; above all, government should withdraw from the vital arena of monetary management and leave this to the moguls of the great international commercial banks!

When we look over the whole broad field of the nation's life in all its aspects, large and small, we should find that there is a powerful case for demanding, not less government, but **more** government, not a restriction of authority but a strengthening of authority.

If 'Big Government', as it is known in the United States, has come into bad odour, this is, in my view, not because of its bigness but because of the way in which that bigness has, within the framework of liberal-leftist ideology, been applied. The heavy hand of governmental authority has fallen upon those very areas of the nation's life where it might better have been spared, while it has been painfully absent from other areas, where it has been direly needed.

It is against this background that we should ask ourselves seriously whether this 'intellectual ferment' known as the 'New Right' is really the force for change that some would have us believe, or whether it is merely a new arrangement of very old ideas under a label that creates the bogus impression of novelty.

## CLASSIC LIBERALISM

The old ideas are of course those of classic liberalism — not the liberalism of the late 20th Century that has exhausted its appeal by its identification with the discredited fetishes of the lunatic left, but the liberalism of the century previous and of the century before that: the liberalism that was the spiritual ancestor of all modern leftist creeds. This older liberalism it was that made the first inroads which undermined the concept of the strong State, embodying the spiritual foundations of nationhood and expressing the essence of the national will, and postulating the alternative State, which was to be nothing more than a kind of referee, which stood back and watched the dogfight of private and sectional interests only to intervene when that dogfight far exceeded the bounds of morality and law.

According to this doctrine, the State existed only to serve the Individual and did not recognise in itself any higher role than institution guaranteeing the continuity of Nation and Race. The ideal society was one in which every individual did exactly as he wished, with rights unlimited and obligations to no one; liberalism only acknowledged the necessity to stop short of this ideal because of the imperfection (thus far) of human nature. This of course is only a variation on the marxist theme of the State as something which in time will 'wither away' as the building of the perfect (i.e. socialist) society renders it no longer necessary.

It is not difficult to see in the modern Conservative ideology of 'less government' an updated presentation of the same scenario. 'Less government' simply means that the dogfight of today's massive and powerful sectional interests (much more massive and powerful than any imaginable by Locke, Voltaire or J. S. Mill) will continue unabated — with the added danger that those interests now operate on an international scale and can subordinate to their will any purely national interest except where that interest is defended by a powerful and resolute national government (i.e. the very thing to which the new conservatism is opposed).

An expression that constantly recurs in the vocabulary of the 'New Right', and always with derogatory undertones, is the expression 'collectivism', which is presumed in any context to denote an axiomatic evil. Again, it is easy to see how such a term appears odious when it is associated with that form of collectivism practised in Communist states. Extended more broadly, however, 'collectivist' could be taken to mean **any** type of organisation of society which recognised that the individual owed a duty to something higher than himself, and which attempted to harmonise the activity of individuals in the service of a greater national good.

We in the Anglo-Saxon world do not like the term 'collectivist' but we do not object to another term which carries in itself wholesome memories of our schooldays: the term 'teamwork'. When the apostles of the 'New Right' condemn what they call 'collectivism', it is not difficult to recognise in this condemnation a rejection of everything that is meant by national teamwork. In the thinking of the 'New Right', the best arrangement is that every individual plays for himself — with the proviso only that the rules of the game are observed. The rationale is the classic liberal one: that out of the interplay of individualistic forces, following their own private bent at all times, the greatest overall social good will come. In the appalling economic distress that has accompanied the rise of Western Capitalism lies the greatest refutation of this idea.

Much in the forefront of 'New Right' ideas is that of the curtailment of public spending — a ready vote-winner among those millions who are sick of seeing money accumulated through their own taxation frittered away on many a senseless and wasteful social experiment. Of course the curtailment of public spending is a simple necessity that has been forced upon both British and American Governments in the face of imminent national bankruptcy and has little to do with any ideological consideration. Given that neither Government is prepared to bring about any fundamental change in the financial system which has created this impending bankruptcy, it has no alternative but to cut spending down. The only matter of ideological dispute is that of what precise areas of spending should be affected. The left says the main area should be that of national defence — as of course it would; the right says the cuts should be principally in welfare, education, local government and subsidies to ailing industrial enterprises.

Some of the cuts advocated by the 'New Right', which fall into the latter category,

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**NEW RIGHT**
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may well be desirable. That, however, is not the main point. The real issue involved in the creation of national bankruptcy is that of the established financial system itself, whereby the money needed for economic expansion is created by the private banks as an interest-bearing debt. As long as that system is preserved, the State is going to be eternally short of money – for good items of expenditure as well as bad. By concentrating debate on what are the good items and what are the bad items, we are only allowing attention to be focussed away from what is the root of the evil. The 'New Right', as with the old left, does not tackle the root of the evil but concentrates only on trimming the symptomatic growths.

## REJECTION OF RACE

Noticeable in the thinking and rhetoric of the 'New Right', both in Britain and America, is an almost complete rejection of the importance of Race. The very best that it offers us is a modification and slowing down of some of the more madcap schemes of racial integration favoured by left-radicals. In the values of 'New Right' and Old Left, the multi-racial society is accepted commonly as a desirable end; only in the matter of means is there any disagreement. Whereas the left wants multi-racialism to be imposed upon the people quickly and wholesale by all weapons thought necessary, including the weapons of legal coercion, the 'New Right' prefers that the people should accept multi-racialism by their own free will, piecemeal and at a speed that does not involve upheaval and turmoil – a process no doubt greatly assisted by the 'education' in the subject supplied by mass media.

There is of course much hypocrisy in this. In the ranks of the 'New Right' are a great many – perhaps the majority – who inwardly dislike the prospect of the multi-racial society. The trouble is that the broader scale of 'New Right' values which they have accepted conditions them to regard that society as an inevitability, which at best they can postpone in its effects upon themselves by living in exclusive neighbourhoods where the only non-Whites present are those few who have graduated to the middle-class income scale. Why, suggests the 'New Right', fight the inevitable and in the process get yourself into a lot of trouble? Why not concentrate on pursuing the most important human goals of material prosperity and personal freedom and thus be in the best position to insulate yourself personally from the worst effects of the social trends that you find unwelcome – including multi-racialism, should that be the case?

Not the least of the themes upon which the 'New Right' plays is that of 'Patriotism'. This was particularly noticeable in Ronald Reagan's campaign for the American Presidency, during which national flags and sentimental music extolling America were very much to the fore. In a slightly lower key, the same theme has been present in Thatcher politics in this country.

Of course this is to be expected. The 'New Right' pitches its electoral appeal to a section of the population in whom patriotic feelings remain strong – and perhaps intensify in their frustration as national humiliations become heaped upon one another. What is easier and more convenient, when on the hunt for votes, to blame the opposing party for such humiliations and to designate it as 'unpatriotic'?

But this is all froth on the surface. Any intelligent appreciation of true patriotism recognises that it is meaningless without its concomitant, **nationalism.** Unless you believe in the nation-state idea, unless you accept that in the nation-state there exists the best form of sovereign institution realisable in this world, and unless you are prepared to oppose all other institutions that stand as a threat to the nation-state – in particular those institutions that aim to impose supra-national authority over world affairs or which serve to undermine national identity and character as a means to that end, you are failing to think and act consistently with your profession of yourself as a patriot.

Behind its dedication to country and flag, the 'New Right' does not commit itself to any policy which guarantees the permanent existence of the nation-state, whether as a racial and ethnic entity or as an institution vested with sovereignty over its own affairs. True, it opposes that particular form of internationalism known as Communism, and stresses the need for the nation to defend its freedom against any threat from that quarter, but this is only because the Communist way of life does not fit in with the individual-centred ideals that the 'New Right' favours, not because it is an internationalist creed. Other internationalist institutions, providing that they distance themselves from Communism – if only overtly, win full approval from 'New Right' intellectuals. UNO, the Common Market, Trilateralism, Atlantic Union and the multitude of agencies which go to make up the concept of 'Aid' to the Third World, are cases in point.

We are indebted to such American publications as *Instauration, National Vanguard, The Spotlight,* and *The Thunderbolt* for their having pointed out the massive Jewish and Zionist influence that is present in the new 'right-wing' movement in the United States, and in particular in the appointments to governmental offices that have been made by Mr. Reagan since his assumption of the Presidency. Jewish intellectuals have been much to the fore in the 'ferment' referred to in the *NOW!* article mentioned earlier, just as intellectuals of the same race were prominent out of all proportion to their numbers in the leftist ferment of the sixties.

Superficially, this might indicate a grand change of heart on the part of that ethnic community, whereby it rejects leftist-liberal values and embraces 'conservative' values.

What is much more probable, however, is that that community is displaying its familiar talent for perceiving new currents of thought and politics and taking care to swim with those currents so as to monopolise them and guide them to its own purpose. Intelligent Jews in America and elsewhere have realised earlier than most of us that the ideas of the left which gained popularity a decade or two ago, particularly among the student fraternity, are now thoroughly 'clapped out', discredited utterly and totally by having been put to the test in the hard field of practical social and economic experiment. Inevitably, there is now an overwhelmingly strong movement away from those ideas – a kind of 'right-wing backlash' in fact.

## JOIN 'EM

Faithful to the old adage, "If you can't beat 'em, join 'em," a large portion of politically motivated Jews have taken care to become part of this backlash and to present themselves as its most sophisticated and articulate spokesmen – just as their co-racialists in the past, having recognised the massive discontent of the city proletariat in the age of Victorian industrialism, identified themselves with that discontent and became its most radical mouthpieces.

Thus does Zionism climb on the back of the tiger of the contemporary right, bring that tiger under firm control and then direct its reforming energy along channels favourable to Zionism and away from anything that might be anticipated as a threat to Zionism.

To return to the theme of 'less government', what does this mean? It means, among other things, that government should refrain from exerting its authority over those powerful interest groups within society, economic and political, that have been applying, and still apply now, immense pressure upon those who determine national policy. And of all these interest groups what is the most powerful – and the most certain as to what it wants? Surely Zionism itself!

It is with these considerations in mind that we should guard against the temptation to see in the Conservative movement, in Britain, America and elsewhere, any genuinely revolutionary force for change likely to challenge those forces that have contrived the disintegration of the great Western nations and empires. Rather should we see it as the manifestation of those same forces merely regrouping and readjusting to new circumstances, changing their tactics and their slogans so as to meet new trends in the public mood. The old poison is still there: all that has changed is the label on the bottle.

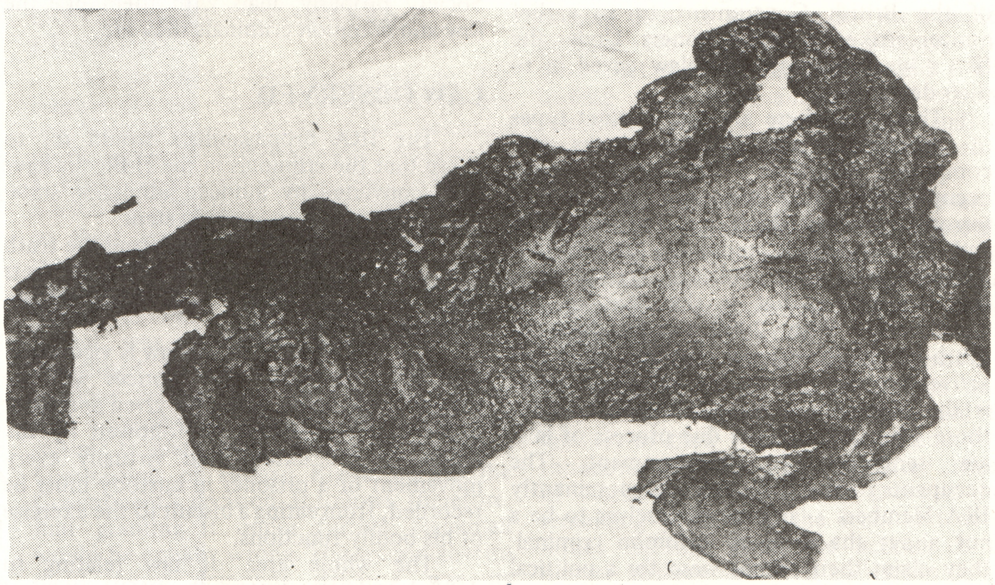
# SELF-INFLICTED

**An exposure of the H Blocks issue by PETER ROBINSON, M.P.**

**AS A RULE, February evenings in Northern Ireland are cold and dark – the night of Wednesday 2nd February 1977 was no exception. That evening 58 year old Jeffrey Agate drove to his home at the close of an exhausting day. As the Works Director of the large American Du Pont Fibre Plant he had a lot of responsibilities and no doubt thoughts of his business commitments or perhaps the hope of a restful evening with his wife crossed his mind as he parked his car outside his Londonderry home. Whatever hopes Jeffrey Agate may have entertained for that February evening, they were cruelly, brutally and instantly dashed as he slumped to the ground in a pool of blood, the victim of an IRA 'hit'.**

Only a few days earlier the same assassin who gunned Jeffrey Agate down callously murdered a young Roman Catholic RUC Detective Constable. Patrick Liam McNaulty, a married man with a young family, was off-duty when the IRA man pumped a hail of bullets through the window of his car which he was driving into a garage near Londonderry to be serviced. The 30 year old policeman was killed instantly behind the wheel of his vehicle. The Roman Catholic Provisional IRA proudly and publicly accepted responsibility for these killings, of which there have been over 2000 during the present campaign.

**While the leftist-liberal media wail tears over the IRA detainees in Northern Ireland, the public is encouraged to forget the revolting crimes which these animals have committed. Here the author, who is Democratic Unionist MP for East Belfast, reminds us of the prisoners' record and points out how, in view of this record, their prison conditions are ridiculously soft.**



**VICTIM OF I.R.A. TERROR**
**The men who commit this type of crime have an easy time of it in Long Kesh.**

The murderer of Jeffrey Agate and Patrick McNaulty was tracked down, questioned, later brought to Court where he was tried by due process of law, found guilty and sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment. The man found guilty, Raymond McCartney, and six of his fellow thugs, who like him are serving sentences in Her Majesty's Prison Long Kesh, are on hunger strike. The hunger strikers are not taking this action to protest their innocence but because they believe they deserve to have special and privileged treatment, rather than be dealt with like common criminals.

Long Kesh Prison is on the outskirts of Belfast near Lisburn, tucked close by the M1 Motorway. Here under the warm glow of amber searchlights and otherwise surrounded by the delights of rural Ulster, a building complex and those occupying it have become the centre and object of great controversy. In such a quiet and pleasant setting it is hard to appreciate that the cause or excuse for militant propaganda and action could be found. Yet no matter on which side (for sides there are) of the argument one may be found it is an emotive issue upon which the eyes of the world are focused. The centre of attraction is a modern complex of temporary buildings used as a penal establishment known in Northern Ireland as Long Kesh or the Maze, but better known inside and outside Ulster by the name of the eight cellular accommodation units – THE H-BLOCKS.

Each unit was built at the cost of approximately £1 million with all cells at ground level. The buildings are in the shape of an 'H' with each leg of the 'H' having 25 cells plus washing facilities and a dining/recreation room. There are two classrooms in each unit plus a Medical Inspection room. Four tarmacadam recreation areas are attached to each unit and prisoners from the eight units have the use of two all-weather sports pitches and a communal £100,000 indoor sports hall. Prisoners at the Maze can also take advantage of training schemes and educational courses.

## POLITICAL STATUS

Adjoining the H-Blocks are the 'compounds' where prisoners who received Political Status are imprisoned, if imprisonment it can be called. Political Status or as it is sometimes called "Special Category Status", was granted by the Rt. Hon. William Whitelaw in 1972 when he was Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. The benefits of 'Political Status' to the inmate include free association with other prisoners, permission to wear civilian clothes and no work requirement; indeed the system operates much on the lines of a prisoner of war camp with the prisoners freely parading and being further trained in the 'arts' of terrorism. The move in 1972 to grant such recognition was, and still is, rightly regarded as an act of folly and criticised widely throughout the United Kingdom and Europe. The granting of such status, for terrorist crimes, ceased after four years of existence though those who had received 'Political Status' for crimes com-

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**SELF-INFLICTED**
*(Contd. from prev. page)*

mitted before 1976 still receive the benefits of 'Political Status'. The granting of 'Political Status' in 1972 was a surrender on the part of the British Government to an earlier hunger strike by IRA Prisoners. Under the IRA's blackmail Mr. Whitelaw caved in to their demands.

Therefore, there are two distinct types of accommodation, cellular blocks and compound facilities – the cellular blocks occupied by those prisoners convicted of terrorist offences which occurred after 1976 and the compounds containing the pre-1976 Prisoners who have 'Political Status'. It is this distinction that is the root of the controversy. With 2000 people done to death by the Provisional IRA and other less active terrorist groups, the inevitable result is the requirement for accommodation for those who, through the due process of law, are sentenced to imprisonment. The occupants of the H-Blocks – predominantly IRA Members – believe themselves to be a cut above the ordinary common criminal; they claim their crimes were for a political motive and therefore they believe they should be given special treatment. This ignores the reality that the inmates of the H-Blocks are the perpetrators of some of the most heinous atrocities known to civilisation.

Innocent civilians, women, elderly and handicapped persons, children and even babies are numbered amongst their victims. If the IRA's crimes are in a special category and deserve different treatment then clearly it should not be a more lenient or relaxed existence that should be the alternative. After all it does take a special type of "hero" to carry out a fire bomb attack on an hotel full of people.

Many would argue, and I among them, that if the British Government, being directly responsible for the Government of Northern Ireland (which is, and wishes to remain an integral part of the United Kingdom), had the moral resolve they would introduce tougher sentences, more befitting the crimes committed.

The IRA prisoners and their propagandists would try to argue that as the IRA are at war with 'the Brits' they should be accorded the status reserved for prisoners of war. The distinction must immediately be drawn between a "conventional war" and a "terrorist war". In a "conventional war" between states, the adversaries meet in open conflict, whereas the terrorist finds refuge in the cowardly practices of leaving bombs in crowded streets, sniping at passers-by or doorstep killings of defenceless individuals – essentially the terrorist is a bullet-in-the-back operator.

The terrorist is in every respect a murderer and not a soldier. By definition his cause is that of a tiny minority determined by violence to override the wishes of the majority. His cause is not the cause of the people; it is a cause contrary to the people.

Terrorists in Northern Ireland are not caught and imprisoned without trial as in a "conventional war". Instead they are brought before an open court, tried and if found guilty, sentenced and duly imprisoned. Society properly deals with them like the low and common criminals they are.

## LAW OBSERVED

The IRA propagandists would try to allege that the criminals in the H-Blocks have been convicted by induced admission statements and an unjust court system.

Nothing could be further from the truth and an examination of the actual facts exposes such an allegation as totally unsubstantiated in law or fact.

The due process of the law is vigorously observed. Cautions and notices of the suspects' rights are correctly given and strict procedural rules must be followed by the Police to the extent that virtually every movement of a prisoner in custody must be recorded, from eating a biscuit to the exercise of his bodily functions.

The whole area of law relating to defendants' statements is entirely geared towards the defendant. Prior to the trial, the defendant has only to raise a prima facie case that his statement was not made voluntarily and the Prosecution are then faced with the daunting task of clearing difficult legal hurdles. They must prove, beyond reasonable doubt, that the statement was made voluntarily, and not induced by torture, inhuman or degrading treatment. If the Prosecution fail to overcome these obstacles then the defendant will walk free from the Court.

It is patently obvious that the legal system is thoroughly designed to guard against wrongful and unjust conviction and its success is apparent by the relative absence of appeals against conviction. It must therefore be concluded that the overriding aims of justice, due process and fairness have been consistently regarded and adhered to, contrary to the distorted and completely ill-founded claims of Republican propagandists.

In earlier paragraphs I described the modern and costly institution in which these prisoners are held. It is amongst the most modern in Europe and the conditions that the H-Block inmate is offered would be the envy of a great many prisoners in other jails throughout the world. Yet how does this relate to the H-Blocks propaganda which depicts hundreds of poor, wretched and unfortunate individuals wrapped only in a blanket and living in appalling conditions without recreation or other facilities?

In pursuit of their demand for privileged treatment about 350 of the H-Block prisoners are refusing to conform to prison regulations. They refuse to wear the prison clothes

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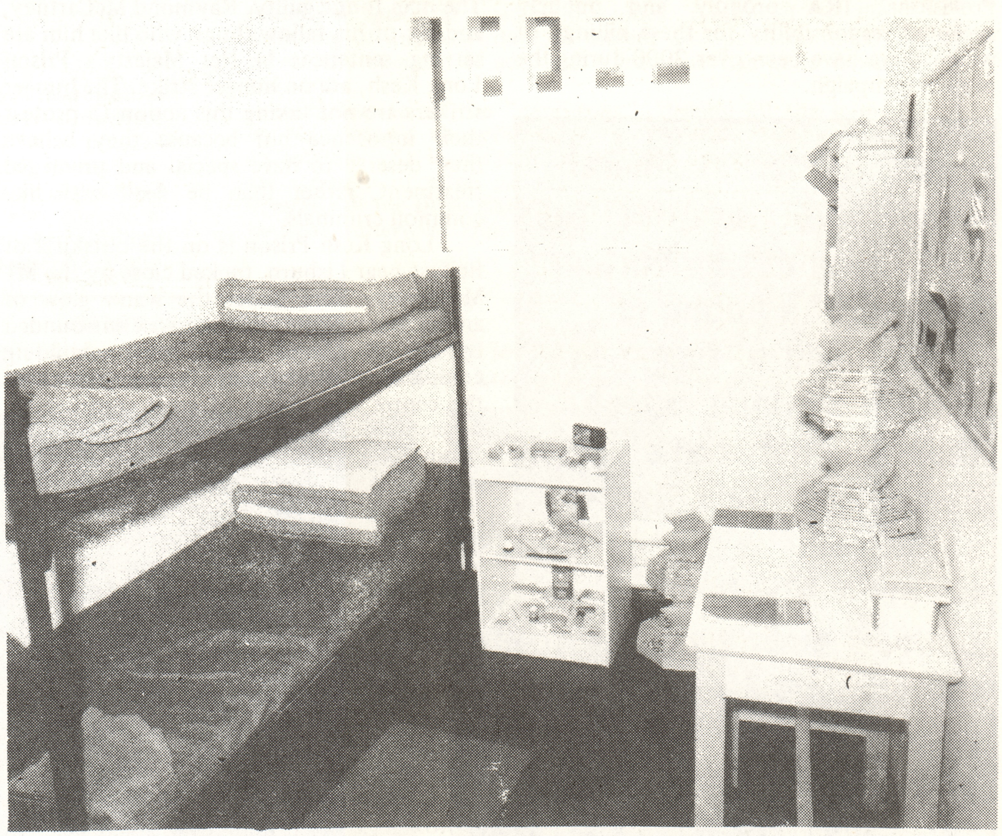

**TYPICAL H BLOCK CELL**
**In these quarters the IRA murderers live in warmth and comfort.**

offered to them; instead, they choose of their own free will to wrap themselves in their prison blankets. The campaign is called the 'Dirty' protest and whoever so named it was a master of under-statement. If cleanliness is next to godliness then to whom are these men close? The prisoners refuse to work or wash; to shave or cut their hair; they refuse to use the toilets available preferring instead to smear their own excreta across walls and ceilings; they deliberately destroy all the furniture in their cells and smash the cell windows; they decline to exercise or make use of the library facilities choosing instead to rip up Bibles and religious magazines. Having done all this they then blame and condemn the authorities for the conditions under which they are imprisoned.

Is it not surprising then that sympathy is poured lavishly upon such individuals especially when it is considered that 100 of these prisoners are serving sentences for murder or attempted murder? Yet through propaganda spewed out on an ill-informed public across the world the impression has often been created that there is some justice in their cause or substance to their claim – proof positive that the unanswered lie will become the truth.

At the time of writing, prisoners on the 'Dirty' protest have stepped up their campaign for political status. They either realise that the general public has seen through their propaganda veil or they have found that their disgusting campaign has no moral appeal to anyone outside their own murder gangs and a new deception is needed to advance their bogus cause. Seven sentenced prisoners (amongst them the killer of Jeffrey Agate and Patrick McNaulty) – gunmen and murderers – have commenced a hunger strike claiming that it will continue till death if the British Government do not concede their demands. To concede would effectively make society the prisoners of the terrorists who, with ever increasing regularity, could be expected to issue demands in the knowledge that a capitulating Government would meet their terms.

## GOVERNMENT DESERVES CENSURE

As essentially the two parties to this dispute are the British Government on the one hand and the Provisional IRA Prisoners on the other, I can comment on events with a little more objectivity than would be normal on a Northern Ireland issue. In doing so there are three aspects of the Government's handling of the affair that deserve censure. First, the granting of 'Political Status' in 1972, even though for a short period, was manifestly wrong and will be recognised to be so by any reasonable thinking person. This was confirmed when the Government changed its policy and refused to grant special status; the European Commission of Human Rights upheld the Government's decision. It follows, therefore, that granting it under further blackmail would be equally wrong. The second government move deserving stricture was its decision to clean up the mess that the prisoners themselves had made. The prisoners foul their cells; the Prison Authorities send special squads to clean up the accommodation; then the prisoners once more make a mess of them. It is not hard to understand why, in a community which is being terrorised by the organisation that has embarked upon this protest, people believe that the prisoners should be made to clean up their cells themselves or live in their self-inflicted conditions.

The British Government also erred when, in the face of the present hunger strike blackmail, they responded by offering to allow all prisoners to wear civilian type clothing. This comes close to one of the prisoners' demands but instead of encouraging co-operation from the protesters it has resulted in their gaining the scent of victory, causing them to hold out for the complete package. No doubt if their present terms were met further demands would follow leading to a total amnesty for terrorist prisoners. History shows that militant Republicanism can never be conciliated or accommodated.

If the hunger strikers die as a result of their own action then it is through exercising their own free choice. They have the choice of life or death – a choice they and their murderous organisation have denied thousands of their victims.

If you hear through the news media of the suffering of the hunger strikers think first of the widows, the orphans and the families of their victims. Think also of the thousands of maimed and mutilated citizens of Northern Ireland left to live out their remaining years with the scars and deformities resulting from the actions of the hunger strikers and their colleagues still at large. Think of the memory of the 2000 dead and tell me should the self-inflicted action of these murderers be allowed to blackmail Government and Society alike, to give them privileged treatment? The answer comes back from near and far – NO NEVER.

*This article was first printed as a booklet under the same name and published by D.U.P., Albertbridge Road, Belfast, to whom we give our acknowledgements.*

## THOUGHTS ON PATRIOTISM
*(Contd. from page 5)*

what should be the overriding loyalty to all: to Race. Anything which, in its effects, might endanger the latter cannot be synonymous with patriotism.

## CONFLICTS OF LOYALTY

All true Patriots should therefore give urgent thought to the possible conflicts of loyalty likely to accrue from the developments taking place during our generation which has seen more fundamental changes affecting our way of life than any other time throughout our long history.

It is the duty of each and every one of us cherishing a deep and enduring love for our Nation to overthrow the insidious forces which seek to destroy the homogeneity of our race, the independence of our economy and the sovereignty of our Parliament. This must be the noblest attainment of a true Patriot because the failure to preserve our cherished ideals will discredit patriotism as a meaningless cause.


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NNF Recordings have produced the first of a series of tapes dealing with topics of interest to nationalists. On this tape are two recorded talks by John Tyndall, each lasting 45 minutes. The talks are:–

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This tape, entitled Tyndall Speaks, is available from NNF Recordings, Box 115, Hove, Sussex BN3 3SB. Price: £3.00 (plus 15p for postage).

# THE MENACE OF SOFTNESS

## by A. K. CHESTERTON

"PERHAPS the most conspicuous [error] is the folly of conferring power where it is certain to be misused, and of weakening in the interest of any political theory, or speculation, those great pillars of social order, on which all true liberty and all real progress ultimately depend". When the historian Lecky made this observation, the trend which he denounced was already in the ascendant: today it has such dominion that considerations of common sense, and even of common decency, have been crowded out of the arena of public life.

What we are experiencing is not a crisis within the system but a crisis of the system. Something has gone terribly wrong. The cells which compose the body politic have long revealed evidence of disease: now comes the time when we must manfully face the likelihood that they are intent upon destroying the organism — in other words, they have turned cancerous. It is not a pleasant thought, but banished from mind the symptoms will reappear in still less pleasant shape.

Cancer cells, I am informed, do not always form hard surfaces. They can become manifest as softness. And the chief characteristic of present day social attitudes is that they are soft almost to the point of bringing about the complete disintegration of social order. To call the disease one of over-civilisation would not be altogether accurate, in that many groups most grievously afflicted by it are not pre-eminently civilised. But some of the tendencies which promote the growth of civilisation are beyond doubt also present in its disease.

**INVERTED SNOBBERY**

If I may base an illustration on a word now out of favour, I would point out that it was never considered fitting for a gentleman to be a soft man. The purpose of his training was to develop in him spiritual, mental and physical muscle. But the inverted snobbery engendered in the egalitarian struggle has led those who engage in it to seek the trappings of the "upper classes" without the disciplines which gave the upper classes their distinction and merit. The egalitarians shed their own sturdy quality without acquiring — or even perceiving the necessity to acquire — the patrician quality. They came to possess motor-cars, mansions (some of them), washing-machines, television sets and all the other splendours of the Macmillian paradise, but in so doing they threw into the discard their sense of survival. Nor was that all. They managed by their "success" — again I must use quotation marks — to create a fashion with which those they have conquered now hasten to conform. An innocent but not very inspiring example is that of the Duke of Montrose, who chooses to march with the times as Lord Graham.

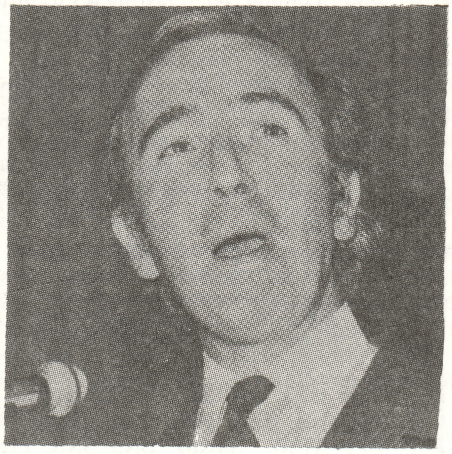
Unfortunately more is being jettisoned than titles and honourable words. When I mentioned "a gentleman's agreement" in a letter to a correspondent in Kenya, he wrote back to say that the term, in his opinion, was *démodé*. So it is. So, it seems, is the very concept. To be as good as his word, a man must keep in some kind of training. To stand by principle, he must live by a stern code of duty. The haplessness of the modern plight is that duty itself is now derided, together with all disciplines and codes of honour. If the falling away were recognised for what it is, a regression, there would be more hope in the situation, but it is everywhere extolled as a sign of "democratic advance". To uphold rights is to be in the mode. To stress obligations is to be a reactionary. The cement of our hugger-mugger society is television sets and washing-machines, reinforced by the smearing of any who dare to dissent and proclaim themselves the enemies of softness. Tradition has gone down the drain.

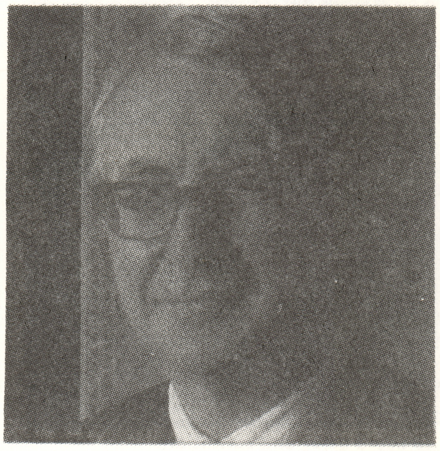
Life, despite all the "mod-cons", despite all the items on Macmillan's shopping-list, is not soft, nor is it kind to softness. It is *au fond* tough and exacting and calls for strength of mind and stoutness of spirit. Above all does it call for these qualities in the best men and women, because otherwise the worst men and women — I do

*Contd. on next page*

**STUDIES IN SOFTNESS**

**These three weak faces personify attitudes in contemporary 'liberal' Britain: On the left is Norman St. John Stevas, MP. In the centre is William Rees-Mogg, Editor of *The Times* newspaper. On the right is Dr. Runcie, Archbishop of Canterbury.**





not speak of classes — must prevail. Yet we have reached the pass where those who could be the best are conditioned to act on the assumption that the demand made upon them by civilized existence is to be infinitely soft and yielding and tolerant, even of that which civilization in any true sense must find intolerable. This ensures that the worst shall succeed, the best having degenerated into damaged cells through which the social cancer can extend its empire.

**PILLARS UNFASHIONABLE**

To a society thus afflicted Lecky's "great pillars of social order" cannot convey very much meaning. Foam-mattresses and air-cushions are considered nowadays a more desirable means of support than pillars, which suggest strength — a concept to be deprecated. One great pillar of social order is obviously the will of the nation to defend itself against external duress, and how self-defence is regarded was revealed at the Trade Union Congress, where there were block votes in favour of being defended by the very people who apply that duress under the guise of alliance and, simultaneously, of not being defended at all. The ambivalence, of course, was more apparent than real. Both resolutions were aspects of the deep-seated pacifism of "working class" politics and stemmed from the same mental disorder — the disorder which leads the patient to believe that there is high civilisational value in softness, whereas softness — expressed in confusion of thought and idealistic woolliness — contains all the ingredients needed to ensure the triumph of malignancy.

Thus, too, with internal security. The "great pillar" here is the law, but once again we find an all too successful attempt to turn a pillar into a foam-mattress. When magistrates, themselves either victims of the malaise or career-men anxious not to offend against the canons of a sick society, go out of their way to dispense penalties which are more a pat on the cheek than a punitive blow, there is no cause to wonder that from one end of the Realm to the other there should come reports of hoodlums at work ripping the upholstery in railway carriages, smashing the windows on new housing estates ("they are thrilled by the sound of tinkling glass", it is explained in extenuation), committing acts of vandalism in art galleries, museums and historical buildings, and in general behaving like destructive maniacs. The disease, however, is not so much in the hoodlums as in society, which willingly forgoes the sanctions which could deter the ruffians — for no better reason than that sternness has come to be regarded as a reactionary attitude, and sentimental concern for crooks and hooligans the mark of a truly "progressive" human being. Civilization cannot be tended — it can only be betrayed — by the soft-headed.

**APPALLING RESULT**

By far the most appalling result of the soft cancer which is destroying the national sinew is the creation of conditions encouraging that deadliest growth, melanosis, to take root in our midst. For a thousand years and more the men of these islands — English, Scots, Welsh and Irish — have had a proper care to defend them, even against Europeans of kindred stock. That is why there have been "Battles of Britain" against Spain, Holland, France and Germany. But now the floodgates are down and races of disparate stocks, negroid above all, swarm into our country without let or hindrance, to create Black or Khaki Englishmen, Scotsmen, Welshmen and Irishmen, to establish ways which are not our ways, to vitiate what remains of our national quality, and most disastrously to mix our blood with their blood. We who have not succumbed to the social disease of our times, and who are truly informed by our instincts, know that the British world achievement was made possible by the racial character and national traditions of the men and women who are native here. That is why we denounce the infamy perpetrated against the British breed by the unconditional surrender to migrant invaders who, however innocent their intentions, hold more menace to our future than any foe in arms has ever done. Because of our protest, we are smeared as promoters of racial hatred. The description is untrue. Our loathing — and that is not too strong a word — we reserve for those fifth columnists of our own race who knowingly help to break down healthy blood-cells because it happens to pay them not to resist the fostering of a melanotic carcinoma within the body of the British nation.

Politicians in any age are rarely admirable, but the odiousness of politicians who exploit a diseased and degenerate society can readily be imagined. Not, indeed, that our imagination need be invoked, because we actually see them and know their works. Macmillan, Macleod, Hailsham and Gaitskell are typical of their trade and well equipped to serve these stricken times. Their sense of responsibility in public life being solely to their own public careers, they are not slow to pander to the flabbiness which has fed them, or in the least ashamed to flaunt the symptoms of social sickness as a badge of health. Nobody would expect such creatures of the twilight to be warned by Lecky's dictum about "the folly of conferring power where it is certain to be abused", but one could reasonably expect that the certainty of a most atrocious abuse of power, as in the Africa of Mau Mau and the Congolese rapists, would suggest to them a certain discretion, a certain slowing down in the tempo of abandonment and betrayal. Instead, it has led them to accelerate the pace. This outrageous irresponsibility is so utterly vile that it seems to me to transcend wickedness and reveal itself as an intrinsic part of the cancer which will destroy us and the world unless we first cut it out. No doubt there is an element of conspiracy in all this, but, while we should watch what the conspirators are doing, we must not neglect the truth that beyond a given point there is no need for our enemies and fifth columnists to conspire. Malignancy is self-spreading and self-perpetuating. In this time of dire social crisis reform of the individual is too long a process to form part of the emergency measures that have to be taken in the fight for life against death, but it is nevertheless true that we have to begin at home, all of us, by tearing whatever there may be of sloth and complacency from our hearts and silencing the buzzing of too many and too extravagant bees in our bonnets.

**NO TASK FOR FLANEURS**

To attempt to save a great nation is no task for political flaneurs, for hobby-horse riders, for the irresolute, the unreliable, the dabblers in the grotesque. It is a job for true men and true women. Those who imagine they are on our side, but who do not do all in their power to help, have my assurance about one fact, none the less true because it is unlikely to be congenial to them — whatever their pretensions, they are, socially considered, part of the flabby, cancerous mass of diseased tissue which is destroying the sinews and undermining the life of our nation. The remedy is in nobody's hands except their own.

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*This article was first printed in September 1960 in the newsletter CANDOUR, of Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants, to whom we give our acknowledgements.*

# THE BRITISH TAXPAYER—A UNIVERSAL FATHER CHRISTMAS

## by H. S. HALL

**SINCE the Tory Government took office we have all read about hospital wards closing down, local authority services drastically reduced, headmasters sending out begging letters to parents asking them to provide text books for their children's education. Cuts in public expenditure were biting.**

I believe that it is essential to reduce public spending and that government expenditure consumes too large a proportion of the nation's resources. The question is what services should face the axe or be reduced, and here there is much room for argument.

What is really intolerable is to read about these cuts at home and **at the same time** read about the money lavished on overseas aid for Third World nations. Within the last few months the Government has given, or plans to give (not loan), £100 million to Ceylon for the purpose of building a dam; £100 million to Egypt, £50 million of which is for repairing and modernising the Cairo sewers, and large sums to Uganda to rebuild that shattered country.

Indignant inquiries to the Minister concerned as to why the British taxpayer, in a time of financial stringency at home, should be expected to contribute these large sums to countries for whom we have not the slightest responsibility elicited the astonishing replies that we had a moral obligation to Ceylon, that pools of sewage formed in the streets of Cairo and that people had to drink from open water canals polluted with sewage and that it was Government policy to provide assistance to the Uganda Government to recover from the ravages of the Amin era.

What possible moral or other obligations have we to Ceylon? Can anyone think of anything? I can't. Has Ceylon ever done anything for this country to justify such an obligation on our part? No doubt it must be unpleasant for the inhabitants of Cairo to have pools of sewage in their streets or to drink from polluted canals, but I cannot for the life of me see why the British taxpayer should have to dig into his pocket to pay for the cost of improvements. Appropriately enough, while I was drafting this article MPs were discussing the antiquated sewage system in this country and the necessity for its renewal. The Government was pressed to give grants to local authorities to remedy this state of affairs in order to avoid the whole of the very large cost falling on hard pressed ratepayers. The Government declined to consider the proposal! Comment is superfluous.

We can all remember what has been happening in Uganda these last few years, months of bitter and bloody fighting between various black factions reducing the country to anarchy and chaos. How monstrous though that the British taxpayer should be asked to pay for the cost of repairing the ravages. What benefit do we get out of it? What does it matter to us if Uganda remains in a state of chaos; no one in this country will be a penny the worse off.

Of course I can see black lovers, multiracialists and do-gooders viewing such a sentiment with horror, but are we really going to take on the job of bringing order out of chaos everywhere in the world – and at our expense too? In any case what guarantee is there that after we have been robbed of our money for the benefit of Uganda, another bitter struggle for power will not break out in a short while and the whole process have to be gone through again?

If the principle of giving aid for projects like these is accepted, where do you draw the line? If a dam for Ceylon, how can one for Tanzania be logically refused? If a sewer modernisation in Cairo, then why not in Calcutta? I suppose the logical end to all this is the establishment of local offices of the Department of Health and Social Security in foreign countries to dish out our money to all nations claiming to be poorer than us.

**Ethel (pictured above) is 86 and lives alone in North London. Because of arthritis, she has recently had to pay £1 more a week for a home help. This leaves her with just £8.50 to live on after all other bills are paid. Ethel has never asked for help in her life. Britain spends £1 billion a year on the Third World but it cannot afford to help her.**

### GIVE-AWAY

The stock reply given to justify in part this expenditure is that the goods and services provided give employment in Britain. There's a grain of truth in this claim, I suppose, but since the money to make the goods or provide the services comes from the taxpayer and the product is **given away** abroad, the benefit to British industry does not amount to all that much. It's rather like transferring one's money from the right hand to the left and pretending that one is richer. Moreover, if at times the aid does indirectly provide employment in Britain, very often the result is unemployment. In many cases the aid is given by way of imparting technological information and facilities for exploiting this. For instance, the steel industry built factories and provided technical information to countries such as Korea and Taiwan, and, lo and behold, it wasn't any time at all before cheap steel imported from these countries undercut our own steel producers, throwing British workmen out of work. This sort of thing will become increasingly commonplace in the future if the policy is not reversed. Third World nations are clamouring for technical information to be supplied to them so that they can set up their own industries which will then compete with and undercut our own products. All our trade union members ought to be busily warning their fellow members who normally vote Labour or Conservative of what is in store.

Overseas aid is now an article of faith with most of our politicians. Last year nearly £1,000 million went down the drain in the shape of overseas aid. Our politicians love the thought of all this money going to foreign nations. It gives them such a glow of righteous self satisfaction at being so compassionate and generous – with our money! And they are not slow to claim the credit for themselves. Sir Harold Wilson was very good at this. How generous and compassionate we could all be in such circumstances.

The amount spent on aid has risen from £352 million in 1974 to no less than £960 million in the current financial year, an increase much above the rate of inflation, you will notice. There are insistant demands from many MPs – belonging to all parties – that this amount should be vastly increased.

Many of the damaging cuts now affecting our public services could have been avoided

*Contd. on next page*

if these sums had been used for the benefit of the British people. It is a gross abuse of a Government's right to tax when the money so obtained is used for the benefit of people not connected in any way with this country and for whom we have not the slightest responsibility. If some people feel strongly about the conditions of Third World nations there is absolutely nothing to stop them from donating the whole of their income to the numerous charities that abound in this field. But why should we, who have no interest in the Third World, be compelled to contribute towards the solution of its problems? The Tory Government is always telling us we should learn to stand on our own feet; they should apply this principle to nations as well as individuals.

The position of many of the countries receiving this aid is no better now than it was 20 years ago; indeed it is often worse, because of the large increase in population – and liable to become even worse in the future if the stridency of the appeals from various Third World charities are to be given credence. So obviously aid is not the answer to these countries' problems.

Why should we be responsible for helping to maintain other countries which are independent and have their own governments? It seems that many countries are still our colonies so far as financial responsibility goes. There might be some justification for aid if there were political strings attached, but the very thought of this sets up a dolorous howling of protest from liberals, do-gooders and party politicians.

A debate was held in the House of Commons on 12th December last on the Brandt Report. This Report, as some may know, is a document prepared by those discredited politicians, Willy Brandt and Edward Heath, which purports to foretell the awful fate awaiting us if the problems of the Southern hemisphere, i.e. the Third World, are not solved. As you might guess the principal method advocated for the solution is a massive transfer of resources from the developed to the developing countries; in other words vast sums are to be taken from the taxpayers of Western Europe and given to the Third World. Such a debate was of course perfectly suited to that mixture of woolly idealism and sickly sentiment invariably displayed by the modern House of Commons when discussing the interests of the aliens in this country and their brethren abroad.

It goes without saying that all the many MPs who spoke were enthusiastic about the Report and the idea of the necessity of giving away large amounts of the taxpayers' money. Only a couple of MPs offered mild criticism. What is infuriating about such debates is that no one so much as mentions where the money is to come from. The interests of the taxpayer are totally ignored; he's not mentioned; he's just an inexhaustible source of revenue. Perhaps MPs believe money is dug up out of the ground or drops from Heaven?

Reading this debate shows one thing clearly: the difference between the Conservative Party and the Labour Party, in spite of the allegedly right-wing Thatcher, is still the difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. If anyone wants to know how Conservative wets think, he can't do better than read the report of this debate – if he can stomach the waffle, that is.

## MORE POOR THAN EVER

The debate heaped up mountains of verbiage of course, but several significant facts did emerge. One MP bemoaned the fact that after three decades of aid programmes there are now more poor people in the world than ever before! So much for the value of overseas aid! Another told us that over the past 15 years the **increase** in the number of people in the Third World was equal to the existing numbers in the old industrialised countries. It is estimated that by the year 2000 there will be 1 billion more people in the Third World than in 1975 and there will be four times as many people in the developing world than in the industrialised world! Pondering on these population statistics it can be appreciated how much of our resources will have to be stripped from us to make a significant effect on the condition of the Third World. Will our people be prepared to put up with it? Perhaps even our MPs might pause and consider.

One MP was bold enough to interject that many Third World countries wanted to be helped to produce goods that we are now manufacturing and wouldn't that present us with an employment problem? This eminently sensible query was brushed aside by the MP speaking and no one else sought to answer it.

Running like a thread through the whole debate was the idea of the mutual benefit to be derived from trade with the Third World. We already have experience of the 'benefits' of trade: our roads full of foreign cars; our shops full of goods from Japan and Europe; our fishing industry almost destroyed by cheap foreign imports; our textile industry ruined. Can we endure yet further 'benefits'?

Much play was given to the fact that 68,000 copies of the Brandt Report had been sold in this country, ten times as many as in the United States. This information was the cause of much rejoicing, but it seems to me to show that years of propaganda have made the British soft headed as well as soft hearted.

Curiously enough, the country that many Labour MPs admire so much, the Soviet Union, provides no foreign aid yet is highly regarded by many Third World countries while the USA, which simply pours money into these countries, doesn't get so much as a thank you. Great Britain is often enough abused and insulted in the General Assembly debates of that infamous organisation, the United Nations, by those same nations to whom we are providing aid. It only goes to show how vital it is for political strings to be attached to aid.

This whole business of overseas aid is just another facet of the odious One World idea; we're all supposed to belong to one cosy little family and if some members are poorer than others, it's the duty of the richer to rally round. I reject this idea. The whole idea of overseas aid should be rolled up, wrapped up and thrown away.


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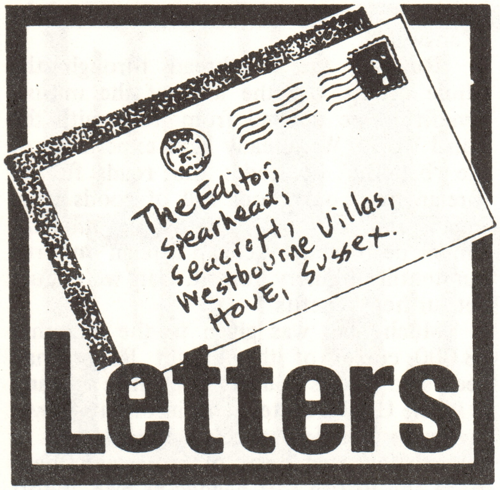


SIR: Sometimes the mask slips. In February on Radio 4's 'Start the week' programme Warren Mitchell commented: "What with Maureen Lipman, Jack Gold and myself, we outnumber the 'Goyim'." (Hebrew for 'cattle'). Richard Baker hurriedly interposed: "Oh no, you mean Christians!"

While such programmes usually enjoy a fair share of 'Holocaust' survivors, does this mark a turning point?

J. TAYLOR
Newcastle-upon-Tyne

SIR: I would like to reply critically to both 'Heimdall' and Dr. Fields for the misinformation and confusion that have accompanied the recent debate on the Soviet Union.

Quite rightly, 'Heimdall' has been criticised for his assertion that the Soviet Union is somehow a 'racial-nationalist' state. The Soviet Union has never adopted any such policy and has no intention of doing so. Rather the Russian State since Stalin's era has been forced to come to terms with the reality of 'super-power' status. Given Russia's heritage, this has meant that the pattern of Soviet 'state-capitalism' has differed in certain respects to Western 'liberal-capitalism'. Thus, while the Soviet Union has exercised a strong centrally-planned economy it has nevertheless been characterised by basic inefficiencies. While it has largely escaped the moral decline of the West, it is only because the people have been sheltered by a paternalistic and unwieldy bureaucracy. Vanguard nationalists can learn a great deal from the Soviet Union but it would be wrong to show much enthusiasm.

However, I can see little to commend the criticisms of Dr. Fields. His obsession with Jews is confused and tends to ignore other worthwhile criticisms. While the Jewish question as such has never been taken up, the Soviet State has sought to remove all those who get in its way. Thus since 1924 the Jewish presence in the USSR has been reduced by over 60 per-cent and continues to decline today. By way of information, Stalin's side-kick Beria was not Jewish but a Georgian like Stalin himself.

Yet Dr. Fields' classic error is to assert that there is a conflict between Zionist and Communist Jews. With few exceptions, Jews practise racial-nationalism among themselves but seek to inspire and use both Marxism and Capitalism at the same time. Although this position has proved untenable in the Soviet Union, it works well enough in the West and will continue to do so while the people at large remain ignorant or apathetic and nationalists keep getting their wires crossed!

JAMES KNIGHT, B. A.
Epping, Essex

SIR: Many readers of Spearhead must have been disgusted and sickened, as I was, to see the Heir to the Throne making a fool of himself once again, doing a Ukrainian knees-up, squatting in a Sikh temple and gyrating like a demented dervish surrounded by a circle of grinning Blacks.

The Monarchy is our oldest political institution and it has survived bad kings and foolish kings; the only difference is that now the foolishness is spread over the pages of the gutter press.

I pray for the Queen's continuing good health because the thought of this 'Clown Prince' succeeding to the Throne is unbearable.

J. J. BOGLE
Sale, Ches.

SIR: The article by John Tyndall, 'The kind of Britain I want', was an excellent affirmation of the nationalist faith. It was very heartening to read, in so clear and concise a form, many of my own beliefs and aspirations.

Never before, in my opinion, has there been such a vital need for a united, strong and dedicated National Front. The racial tumult into which Britain has been plunged is rapidly having the effect of creating disenchantment and mass disaffection from established political parties. And yet there is no single united nationalist movement to capitalise on this political windfall.

We are back to the infighting and factions that have plagued the radical right in Britain in the past and for so long, with all the consequent impotence and misdirected activity that ensues. As in the late 1960s, talks must be initiated between the main factions so as to heal the damaging breach in which our opponents delight. Several figures in the old National Front are clearly unacceptable to the majority of nationalists and must be purged, but this in no way invalidates the need for negotiations.

The opinions and hopes expressed in this letter are a plea from an ordinary nationalist, who first joined the NF in 1973, for an effective and united party which can halt national decline and bring to reality the vision portrayed by John Tyndall and others.

KEITH BURDEN
Leeds

SIR: The heading to your February article, 'Out go the tom-toms — in comes White folk music', has a welcome ring, but, alas, the music referred to is not British music; it is American.

The article hastens to assure us that Country and Western music (the 'Western' sometimes being misleadingly omitted) is of "British origin". Perhaps so. The language in which it is sung is also of British origin but just as the language has developed a uniquely American accent and character which I, for one, find distasteful, so too for the most part have the music and dancing.

Thus I cannot accept that it is not alien when it is no longer authentically British, and so long as the practised observer can detect an American accent and a characteristic American style of music or dancing in the product to differentiate it from the British counterpart, then it is alien — not of course as alien as Negroid music but alien nevertheless and thus corruptive of British culture.

Indeed your article admits that "this transition from alien to national musical tradition will not be complete without the introduction of purely British tunes and dances (too true!) and it is (only!) hoped... we will hear music taken directly from the regions of Britain itself in addition to that of Anglo-Celts overseas."

Wonderful! Except to add: why must this merely be 'hoped' for? Why must it ever be assumed necessary, or even conceivable, for British nationalists to **commence** with the foreign product in preference to the unadulterated home-grown one?

R. D. MOLESWORTH
Cheltenham, Glos.

(Editor's note: We agree with Mr. Molesworth that it would have been better to start with pure British music but we felt that the type of Country and Western music played at the event we reported was a step in the right direction and preferable to what has assaulted our ears in the past.

Nothing that we have said in support of certain forms of Country music should be taken to mean that we welcome British singers of such tunes imitating American accents — something that we find objectionable, as does Mr. Molesworth, and for reasons that are no reflection on such accents themselves.

Country and Western music is of course extremely varied, and by no means all of it is Anglo-Celtic, or even European, in its roots. We should not accept it wholesale.)

# REUNIFICATION: WHAT CHANCE?

## JOHN TYNDALL reports

Numerous readers have written to me in recent weeks to ask me my opinion of the prospects of achieving the reunification of the National Front to which both I and this journal have, more than once, declared ourselves dedicated. In response to these requests I am here giving, as best I can, an up-to-date assessment of the situation.

I have to report, reluctantly, that so far I cannot see any glimmer of an awareness on the part of the NF Directorate of the necessity to make some positive gesture towards unification.

The NF Directorate is, so far as I can see, totally intransigent in its attitude that there can be no kind of negotiation over the issues on which the party has become divided – and indeed one representative of that Directorate has gone so far as to proclaim, in a letter in another nationalist journal, that none of the opponents of the Directorate "will ... be able to rejoin the party, save by a vote of two-thirds or more of the members of the Directorate."

Of course this is all pure huff and puff. What this representative refers to as "the party" is today nothing more than a small fragment of the National Front that once was.

There is nothing more pathetic in this world than the sight of weak men – moreover men in a weak position – talking tough. If this kind of talk is designed to impress people by its toughness, I can assure the talker that it impresses nobody who has any proper grasp of the realities of the present internal party conflict and of the present balance of forces in that conflict. As a contribution towards a practical solution to the problems splitting the National Front, it gets a rating of Zero and would be a subject for hilarity were it not for the truly tragic circumstances surrounding it.

### MAIN FACTOR

As everybody knows, the principal factor that has brought about the disintegration of the National Front, and which, so far as my colleagues and I are concerned, is the primary obstacle to any reunification of that party, is the person of Mr. Martin Webster. This individual, for a variety of reasons of which his homosexuality is only one, has become totally unacceptable to a massive body of opinion within the spectrum of British Nationalist politics.

Put in a nutshell, the position of the Directorate is simply this: In preference for keeping Mr. Webster, it has been prepared to sacrifice more than half the party, including not only myself but dozens more of the most capable and accomplished party officers in all parts of the country who played a major part in the successes and growth that the party enjoyed during most of the 1970s. Because of its total intransigence on the question of Webster, the National Front is for the time being apparently irreconcilably split and fragmented. This is the magnitude of the Directorate's achievement and the measure of its judgement and leadership.

Perhaps nationalists will now appreciate why I was unprepared, from the end of January last year, to carry on any further as head of the party under conditions in which all effective executive power over the party was placed in the Directorate's hands.

Some Nationalists will surely wonder whether the Directorate, or at least some of its members, as they survey the present condition of the party, will see the folly of their attitude and reconsider it. Surely, it has been put to me, they must now see how wrong they have been and be prepared to change course.

I wish that I could believe that this would happen, but I must say that I am not optimistic. Once you have committed yourself to a particular course, and gone to great lengths to justify that course – including the most passionate public attacks on those who have opposed you, it requires great strength of character, combined with humility, to admit that you have been wrong and to alter course accordingly. The ladies and gentlemen of the Directorate have now dug their heels in so deeply in this conflict that they can only extricate themselves from the mess that they are in with no small loss of face. I see no prospect that they are prepared to consent to such loss of face. Confronted with the choice of Webster or the unity of the party, they have chosen Webster, and from this, it seems, there is no going back.

The best that they appear to be able to do now is engage in an ongoing campaign of 'kidology' against their members in a frantic effort to persuade tham that they are winning the factional battle and that those opposed to them have little support. To this end they have been making a number of quite ludicrous claims. A march at which, at the very most, about 300 were present is written up as comprising 600. 'Bona fide' branches are claimed in areas where we know for a fact they have no more than one individual supporting them. Publications are being circulated containing photos of 'members' many of whom no longer wish to have anything to do with them.

### SUPPORT EQUAL

The true fact is that at this moment the strength of support for the Directorate and for the New National Front is pretty equally divided. I know for certain that the New NF has got the upper hand in 8 of the party's regions, namely S.W. England, Hants & Dorset, Kent, Essex, S.E. London, Yorks & Humberside, N.E. England and Scotland. In 8 other regions majority support probably lies up to now with the Directorate, these being W., S.W. and E. London, Wales, East Anglia, E. Midlands, W. England and N.W. England. In the remaining regions, Surrey & Sussex, Thames Valley, Herts & Beds, N. London and W. Midlands, support is pretty equally divided and it is difficult to assess exactly who is on top.

At the same time, while there is a regular flow of people and branches coming over from the NF to the New NF, I know of not one single case of anyone changing loyalty in the opposite direction.

However it may play the numbers game, and whatever construction it may put on the present balance of forces between the two sides, the Directorate cannot get away from the fact that a very substantial part of the party is now completely unprepared to recognise its authority.

Will the Directorate recognise the writing on the wall and see that it has no alternative but to climb down from its present position? Sadly, there seems little sign that it will, and we are therefore forced into a position in which we have no alternative but a fight with it to the finish. This fact gives me no pleasure but it is a fact that overwhelming evidence compels us to face.

# CON-MOVEMENT GETS INTO DIFFICULTIES

THE 'NATIONAL FRONT CONSTITUTIONAL MOVEMENT' was founded in late 1977 in an effort to smash the original party. Its founders had shortly before made an unsuccessful effort to take over the NF and, rather than be lesser leaders in a large party, they chose to be big leaders in a little party, hence the NFCM.

'Constitutional Movement' was from the very beginning a misnomer, for those forming it had long records of unconstitutional action in the pursuit of their power ambitions within the NF. In due course this name became abbreviated to 'Con-Movement', a term which much more appropriately reflected the activities of those behind it, and the spirit in which it was conceived.

Those who went with the Con-Movement fell into roughly three categories: first there were the people who were short on political wisdom and experience and who imagined that by a 'respectable' political face-lift nationalists might might find the key to power that so far had eluded them — these people were not so much bad as extremely naive, for were they otherwise they would have benefitted from the lessons provided by others in the past who had tried the same recipe without a fraction of the success of the National Front.

Secondly, there were those who perceived — as it turned out, correctly — that there was something rotten on the Directorate of the NF. The great mistake of these people lay in the fact that, in their attempt to escape from that rottenness, they ran into the arms of others at least equally rotten. Rightly diagnosing the disease, they were hopelessly off-beam in their judgement of the cure.

The third element, which consisted of the arch ringleaders of the move, can only be described as a collection of political chancers, some of whom gave all the impressions of having infiltrated the party deliberately with the express mission of smashing it. It was among members of this element that a conspiracy was hatched with the purpose of stealing from the party property assets that had been accumulated through the brave financial sacrifices of loyal party members. As part of the same conspiracy, Con-Movement exponents abused the trust that had been placed in them as NF officers and stole party membership lists with a view to canvassing support for their disruptive campaign.

Among the first two of these three elements are many who remain our personal friends, whose greatest crime has been that of gullibility, and with whom we hope one day again to enter into political partnership when they have learned their lesson. In the meantime we wish them no personal ill.

Concentrated in the third and leading element, however, are some of the most sinister characters that we have encountered in nationalist politics. These people should be given a wide berth by all genuine patriots.

When the leaders of the Con-Movement made their move, many of us predicted that before long their enterprise would flounder through their sheer ineptitude when it came to building anything constructive and through the natural splintering mentality that was their common characteristic. In time, we said, they would be fighting each other in power struggles in just the same way as previously they had been fighting against us.

## DISSATISFACTION

And so it is now proving, from all the reports that are coming into us. Massive dissatisfaction exists in the ranks against the leadership and there now appear to be moves to change the latter at the end of the year. Many members are confiding to us and to each other that the movement is "getting nowhere", a view that they express with all the injured innocence of a man who has been sold a duff car and is upset when it keeps on breaking down.

One member gave vent to his feelings in a letter written to one of the CM publications as follows:-

> "We have had our AGM. Personally I came away with a feeling of 'what the hell have I just attended.
> "The first motion, abortion as and when it suits the mother: surely as an alternative to the present decadence we must turn away from this piece of liberal legislation...
> "The last straw on this camel's back (mine) was the address by the Chairman. We now know that all the woes from which this country now suffers are not because of any conspiracy...but were brought about by four or five Tories and a couple of stinking socialists...
> "I imagine that the first motion on next year's AGM will be a proposal that the NFCM should merge with the Liberal Party...
> "If this is the dynamism of NFCM... then may God help us..."

One feels sympathy for the writer, if not respect for the political judgement that led him to declare his original allegiance. Aside from this letter, which at least is in the open, there are several more of which we hear (and one of which we possess a copy) which are passing back and forth in an atmosphere of plots and counter-plots engendered by frustration at the non-arrival of political success which it was assumed the new face-lift would quickly bring. Of course, as we have found out ourselves, the promotors of the Con-Movement are nothing if not energetic plotters. What more logical and natural than that they should now be plotting against each other?

In another part of the same publication as that from which we have quoted, an article says:-

> "As a nationalist, I personally would welcome members of the ethnic minorities into the nationalist movement and urge that we give serious consideration in future to soliciting the vote of the coloured community of this country. Any denial of this militates strongly against our electoral success but also denies the equality of the races and gives valuable ammunition to our enemies..."

Other supporters of the Con-Movement will no doubt rush to protest that this reflects the view just of one individual and does not represent the thinking of the movement as a whole. We would not dispute their claim but would only say that the very act of permitting such a statement to be printed in a journal associated with that movement betrays the weak and sloppy thinking that prevails throughout its ranks. In another article the journal says that the policy of the movement should be:-

> "...in no way rigid but open to discussion and amendment..."

No doubt the decision of the Editor to allow unexpurgated avowals of belief in a multi-racial membership and in "soliciting the vote of the coloured community" is an example of the intended departure from rigidity and openness to "discussion and amendment".

*Contd. on next page*

## *OBITUARY*

# PETER MILLER

The Glasgow Branch of the New National Front suffered the loss of one of its staunchest supporters with the death of Peter McFarlane Miller.

Peter Miller was one of the first to join the NNF when it began to organise in his area. A former soldier who was severely wounded in World War II, Peter was a Conservative candidate in many elections to the Glasgow City Council and for a time sat on that Council before joining the New National Front.

His funeral service took place at Craigton Crematorium, with NNF members carrying his coffin draped with the Union Jack into a hall packed with 150 mourners and to the strains of Land of hope and glory. It was a fitting end for a man who had showed his loyalty to Britain throughout his lifetime. He will be much missed by his fellow patriots on the Mainland and in Ulster.

# CLASSIFIED ADS


Wanted: Spearhead issues in good condition: 3, 10-30, 53, 57, 68, 70, 71, 73, 74, 83, 95, 103. Also copies of Combat (BNP) and BUF periodicals. Write Box 302, Spearhead, 52 Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.

"Nordic Twilight" details the role of the Nordic folk in European history and their present demise. 35p post-free from "Folk and Race", BCM-Thule, London WC1V 6XX.

Group seeks help to promote authentic British music, regional and national. Full range excluding modernistic and pop. Send details of suitable tapes, records available on market. Suggestions invited. British Cultural Group, 25 Naunton Way, Cheltenham, Glos.

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Small bi-monthly news journal. Air-mail £3. Surface mail £1.50 per annum. Sample copies available. From P.O. Box 830, Honeydew 2040, South Africa.


# NNF beats march ban

The New National Front held a march through Burton-on-Trent on March 22nd, successfully beating a conspiracy hatched by certain Midland police chiefs, in league with the Home Secretary, to prevent the party marching anywhere in the area.

First the party was banned from marching in four major Midlands towns. It finally was only able to hold a march by keeping its plans secret until the last moment and then arriving at Burton by a series of redirections and secret rendezvous.

As a result of these switches, at least 100 marchers were lost. In the end about 150 marched through Burton in perfect order, and the party won an important victory over the enemies of free speech

## CON-MOVEMENT

*(Contd. from prev. page)*

All is not lost though with the NFCM, it seems. The Editor promises his readers that 1981 "may be momentous". Somehow the tone of this suggests that some big rescue operation is on the way. Could this be a merger with the eqally feeble and failed 'British Democratic Party', formed by a man who has a notable record of treachery and disloyalty. Presumably on the assumption that two one-legged cripples linking arms together will produce an olympic champion, it seems that this marriage of the plotters and the wreckers could be very much in the pipeline.

Our magazine, though it believes in racial differences, opposes race-hatred. All those who oppose multi-racialism should attack the politicians who promote it, not the immigrants, who are merely its victims.

**ST. GEORGE'S DAY MARCH**

## West London

**SATURDAY, APRIL 25th**

*THEME*

# DEFEND LAW AND ORDER!

**Assemble 2 p.m. Hanwell Clock, Junction of Uxbridge Road and Boston Road, Ealing, for march-off at 2.30.**

***ORGANISED BY THE NEW NATIONAL FRONT***

## "NAZIS"

Some like to call us 'Nazis',
And this is why they say
It's obvious that we're Nazis,
Not being Red, Black or Gay.

Some love to see us hated,
Rejected, slandered, cursed,
Because we've shown we're Nazis
By saying "Britain First!"

Some call our marches "trouble",
And well indeed they may,
For to them to march for Britain
Means nothing else today.

They want to see our nation
And homeland in distress,
So they fight NNF 'Nazis'
Who try to clear the mess.

So, onward in the struggle!
And one day we shall see
If we are still called 'Nazis'
After our victory!

A. M. DAVIES

# SPEARHEAD FUND

*Spearhead* is most grateful to those who have donated money to enable it to clear certain special debts. We still, however, need money to cover our ordinary running expenses, which are increasing all the time.

We have suffered a considerable drop in circulation as a result of recent internal divisions in the National Front. It is also a fact that many of our old readers have been forced to discontinue their subscriptions due to such factors as unemployment, short-time, etc.

We hope that you will continue to send us the ammunition to enable us to continue. Please make your cheques and postal orders out to *Spearhead* and send them to 52 Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.

# DON'T CONDEMN POP!

*As is made clear on page 2, not all articles printed in **Spearhead** reflect the opinions of the Editor. This is one such article which definitely does not do so. We print it, nevertheless, as a contribution to debate – with our readers being welcome to make their own minds up about the merits of its arguments.*

**IN SOME recent articles in *Spearhead* we have been presented with a general condemnation of Pop music *per se*. All Pop music is condemned as the manifestation of Black Jungle rhythm and we are told that only Country & Western or traditional Folk music is acceptable to racial-nationalists. This is a generalised nonsense.**

The Folk music of its day was popular music, the Wandering Minstrel of Mediaeval England or the Viking Skald were the equivalent of the modern day Groups – they combined the spreading of news and gossip with current music trends to the ordinary masses of Northern Europe. The pop music of yesteryear is often the folk ballad of today; any other view must inevitably result in cultural stagnation. Indeed, the whole Folk Music bandwagon (no pun intended) has been completely taken over by the left and so-called contemporary folk music is now no more than the vehicle for boring Left Wing neo-Marxist ideas.

A prime example of these are the works of the Jews Leonard Cohen or Richard Zimmerman (alias Bob Dylan). Let us just briefly look at the last 20 years of Pop music development. In the late 50s, when Rock & Roll hit the scene it was condemned by reactionaries as ungodly, sexual and a plot to destroy White culture. This is patent rubbish; Rock & Roll grew from Blues music and Mid West American Country music, the latter being derived in turn from English, Irish and Scottish traditional Folk. It was only, admittedly, in the Blues section that a negroid influence becomes slightly predominant, and even this grew up under French influence in the New Orleans area. Since the advent of Rock & Roll the various manifestations of pop music, with some notable exceptions, have all had a basic Rock & Roll format.

## By EDDY MORRISON

Let us take some examples. After the initial flush of Rock had died, we were presented with the British phenomena in the early 60s, the dominant bands of this era being the Beatles, Rolling Stones and a myriad of hangers on. The continuation of this in the late 60s became what is now called Heavy Metal, and progressive music bringing forth such bands as Led Zepplin and Pink Floyd (their latest album being a straightforward attack on British Nationalism and the so-called Establishment).

It is this old 60s Flower Power music with its inclination to drugs, etc. which more than anything constitutes the strong feelings many radical nationalists have against pop music in general. However, in the early 70s emerged David Bowie whose total rejection of this style of music is wonderfully indicative of his brand of Pop music, coupling stage mime, poetry and a ballad form of rock music. He became a breath of fresh air on the music scene – indeed the influence of Friedrich Nietsche is plainly evident in Bowie's songs, such as 'Starman', 'Changes' and the excellent 'Quicksands'.

Although Bowie, thanks to pressure from the Jewish Music Establishment, has had to backtrack, he still remains a beacon in the welter of rubbish produced by the Flower Power generation, and between Bowie and the advent of the New Wave music there appeared a succession of nobodies who could be lumped together under the titles of Glitter Rock, and it was at this time that Black music of the Tamla-Motown variety began to dominate the charts. In effect, by 1975/76 seventy five per-cent of all music reaching the Top 30 was produced by black groups and was of the most banal and primitive kind.

In late 1976, as a reaction against the total stagnation of the music industry, there appeared on the scene Punk Rock and its attendant New Wave style. Shocking, disgusting and nauseating as punk rock was, it was totally White in origin and was essentially seeking to return to the Rock & Roll style of the early 60s.

The frivolous, sticky message of sex and love, and the whole moon-in-June corn, were replaced by songs which did carry a message of the frustration of the masses of White working class youth. This message was ignored by the Nationalist Movement but not by the Left who quickly organised the Punks under the banner of Rock Against Racialism (a Socialist Workers' front organisation), and many small bands who could not get a gig in big places were offered the facilities of the RAR. Some of these bands, such as Sham 69 and the Clash emerged to national prominence, and it was the mobilisation of the Punks that enabled the Anti-Nazi League in 1978 to turn out over 90,000 demonstrators against the NF.

In the post-Punk, new new-wave era the bands that young Whites follow are the New Mod bands such as Madness and the electronic music of Ultravox, Spandau Ballet and the Human League, together with, of course, Roxy and David Bowie. One thing that typifies the masses who follow electronic music is their absolute rejection of disco style music, which is truly multi-racial and anti-White.

It is my opinion that electronic music and New Wave Bands is a new style of White Folk music and one that the New National Front will ignore at its peril.

Electronic music combines many of the strains of classical and traditional Aryan music in a modern package – popular it may be, but only amongst the thinking White youth who represent the better type of Briton in this decadent country today.

Traditional Folk music, Classical and Country music should be encouraged but let us not stagnate and be dubbed cultural reactionaries.


## *Find out about the New National Front*

Send 20p for information pack.

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HOVE
E. SUSSEX BN3 3SB
(Tel. 0273 777540)

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